## APRIL 28.

The President, Dr. Ruschenberger, in the chair.

Twenty-one members present.

On Echinorhynchus moniliformis.—Dr. H. C. CHAPMAN made the following remarks: I take the opportunity of exhibiting specimens of the rare and interesting worm the Echinorhynchus moniliformis from the alimentary canal of the Fox Squirrel (Sciurus vulpinus) known to occur also in the Hamster and Field Mouse. This species is so called from its resembling a row of pearls; its posterior portion is, however, smooth. The color of the worm is white. The characteristic snout is armed with about a dozen rows of recurved hooks, which enables the worm to hold on to the animal which it infests. This proboscis is retractile, being moved by delicate muscles. The male is much smaller than the female, and can be readily distinguished by the sac at its posterior extremity, which serves as a receptacle for the penis. In this species the testicles occupy only a small portion of the posterior part of the animal, while the ovaries, filled with eggs, extend through the entire length of the body. The female in this species attains a length of eleven inches, the male only that of from four to five. The Echinorhynchus is a member of the Acanthocephali or "Spiney Heads," a family of round worms.

There not being a quorum present for the transaction of business, the meeting adjourned until May 5, when the following were elected members:—

Reuben Haines, G. Schwartz, Galloway C. Morris, John N. Coles, M.D., U. S. Navy, Hugh Hamilton, M.D., and Charles P. Perot.

Don Antonio del Castillo, Don Mariano Bárcena, and Don José Joaquin Arriaga, of Mexico, were elected correspondents.

## MAY 5.

The President, Dr. Ruschenberger, in the chair.

Thirty members present.

The following papers were presented for publication:—

"On the Habits of some American Species of Birds and other things Ornithological." By Thos. G. Gentry.

"Description of two new Fossil Shells from the Upper Amazon." By T. A. Conrad.

Analysis of Graphite from Wythe County, Virginia. By E. Goldsmith.—Of all the varieties of Graphite that have come under my notice, I have never seen any resembling that which was given to me recently by Mr. John C. Trautwine, C. E. It is compact massive; the touch is smooth. If cut with a knife or scratched with the finger nail, it shows a bright dark metallic lustre. The fracture is rough, uneven, dull. The color is dark blue, so that the mineral greatly resembles the massive earthy vivianite of New Jersey. The powder has the same color.

Talc makes an impression on it, hence its softness is less than one. Lines drawn with it on paper are of a dark gray hue, similar to common soft lead pencil marks. Specific gravity = 2.1068. The blowpipe reactions, as well as my qualitative analysis, showed that beside the carbon a large proportion of silica, alumina, and iron oxides, also a trace of manganese, were present. The mineral contains a considerable amount of gas, the quantity and reactions

of which I had not the means to ascertain.

The quantitative determinations of the amount of moisture and gases, the carbon, and ashes were found in the same manner as is usually adopted in the analysis of anthracite.

These were the results:-

Showing that the mineral may be regarded as a very impure graphite.

## MAY 12.

The President, Dr. Ruschenberger, in the chair.

Twenty-seven members present.

Notice of some New Fresh-water Rhizopods.—Prof. Leidy remarked that besides the ordinary species of  $Am\varpi ba$ , which he had observed in the vicinity of Philadelphia, he had discovered what he suspected to be a new generic form. It has all the essential characters of Amæba, but in addition is provided with tufts of tail-like appendages or rays, from which he proposed to name the genus Ouramæba.

The rays project from what may be regarded as the back part of the body as the animal always moves or progresses in advance of the position of those appendages. The rays are quite different from pseudopods, or the delicate rays of the Actinophryens.